Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 49, No. 17 Published Biweekly August 13, 1990

The European Division

See page 285

Also in This Issue

Barbara Bush receives award at LC 283

Summer Institute concludes 284

Air quality report on LC 289

Global Library Project director named 291

Cover

Current posters, three from Hungary and one from Bulgaria (top), are characteristic of a newfound social freedom in those countries, as they call for a new order. Photo by Jim Higgins

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *LC Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor

House Panel Votes $311 Million for LC

On July 30 as the *Bulletin* went to press, the House Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 5399 (House Report 101–648), the bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for fiscal 1991, including the Library of Congress. The Library had asked for $326 million.

The committee recommended a total of $311,060,000 for LC, an increase of $44,340,000 over fiscal 1990, including funds to finance 253 positions currently unfunded.

About $5 million of this increase is for a "Center on Interbranch Relations and the Constitutional Process," which was not part of the Library of Congress's budget request.

The story is far from over. The appropriation bill must now be approved by the House of Representatives. The Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations must mark up the bill, before it then goes to the full Senate Committee on Appropriations and, after reporting, to the Senate floor for debate and a vote.

A conference committee representing both chambers will be appointed to reconcile the differences in the House and Senate versions, and then the final bill must be approved by each chamber before being sent to the president for signature. But decisions reached at the "budget summit" and by Congress's Budget committees could affect the final shape of this appropriation measure as well as all others currently being considered by Congress.

The main appropriation for the Library of Congress covered salaries and expenses in the Office of the Librarian, Collections Services, Constituent Services, Cultural Affairs, Law Library and Management Services. The total: $182,458,000, an increase of $21,281,000. This increase includes $7,610,000 for the start of the Library's top priority job–tackling arrearages in the processing of books and special collections. Funding would provide 165 positions from vacancies to work on the arrearages. Also funded were five indefinite positions to process the NAACP manuscript collection. In the furniture and furnishings appropriation, $770,000 was recommended for the arrearage project. No funds were recommended for LC's proposed secondary storage facility, which was related to the arrearage request. Instead, the committee recommended that a study of legislative branch agencies' needs for warehouse space be made.

An increase of $133,000 was recommended for the purchase of books; $2,435,000, including money for 68 current vacancies in Collections Services, was earmarked for the preparation of books (which will stem the growth of cataloging arrearages for monographs and serials).

Funds to establish field offices in West Africa and Central America were denied but the committee recommended $10,000 (in book purchase funds) for buying materials from West Africa, $100,000 for a cost-benefit analysis of a West African Field Office and $60,000 to buy hard-to-obtain materials from Central America.

Funds for preservation of Library materials were increased by $1,787,000, including $358,000 for deteriorating photo negatives.

Eight unfinanced positions were partially funded for reference librarians in the Main Reading Room which will be reopened early in 1991.

The Cataloging Distribution Service increase was $1,242,000, which will be offset by increased sales of CDS products.

The Law Library received an increase of $38,190 to file loose leaf services that are in arrearage.

Management Services received increases totaling $1,609,000. Funds were allotted to fill eight vacant positions: two in Financial Services, five in Human Resources and one in Integrated Support Services. For

(Cont. on p. 295)

Barbara Bush Receives Book Association Award at LC

First lady Barbara Bush was the recipient July 17 of the Women's National Book Association Award at a Library reception in the Madison Hall.

The biannual award, presented by association President Marie Cantlon, was in recognition of Mrs. Bush's "enduring and unique contribution to the world of books, and through books, to society."

Also in attendance were Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, author Robert Hale, WNBA Washington chapter President Diane Ullius and John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book.

Dr. Billington thanked Mrs. Bush for her efforts in promoting literacy in America and acknowledged her participation in the 1991–Year of the Lifetime Reader campaign, which reminds Americans "of the joy and importance of reading as a lifetime activity." Dr. Billington reminded the audience that in 2000 the Library will turn 200 years old and that its collections will soon reach the 100 million-object mark. He then introduced Ms. Cantlon, who welcomed "yet another Washington resident into the WNBA circle."

Barbara Bush accepts congratulations from Dr. Billington on her left and from Marie Cantlon and Robert Hale. Photo by Reid Baker

"She has too many credentials to list," said writer Robert Hale regarding Mrs. Bush's work in promoting literacy, which has "focused national and international attention" on the issue.

He joked that "she is so intent on her goals that she has helped two animals write books."

Mrs. Bush kept the audience laughing when she remarked that "I was going to say I didn't deserve it, but after hearing what Robert Hale said, I believed him!

"I'm going to fire my scheduler who puts me on after a real writer."

On a more serious note Mrs. Bush acknowledged her love of books. "Whenever I travel, I am packing books before I pack my clothes," she said. Mrs. Bush joined another first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt, as a recipient of the award.

Mrs. Bush thanked the WNBA for its "great gift" of 12 books, representing some fine examples of current children's literature. The association is promoting "humanity in print," she said.

–Guy Lamolinara

Getting a load off: The Library's new information kiosk is unloaded in front of the Madison Building. When completed, the structure will provide information to visitors about programs, exhibits and other events.

Summer Institute: Dispelling Misconceptions

The 1991 Summer Institute at the Library is over but for the 50 participants, it's just the beginning.

The librarians and teachers from every state (except Hawaii) and the District of Columbia will go back to their home states to spread the word to their colleagues about what they learned during their three weeks in Washington.

They will lead seminars or workshops for National History Day. The 1990 institute is part of a three-year effort to commemorate the quincentenary of Columbus's landfall. Next year, four regional institutes will be held in connection with the 1992 anniversary.

For Lynda R. Smith, the Library's cocoordinator of the project with John Hebert, the institute provides the teachers and librarians with the opportunity "to work with primary source materials to enhance their teaching in a way they couldn't otherwise. It's really a way of making their professions even more professional."

For participants such as librarian Sally Norton of Marietta, Ohio, the institute is akin to "an investigation. It's really opened up our minds. I am taking back an incredible amount of resources."

An obviously enthusiastic Ms. Norton describes the scholars who lectured as "incredible." And George Artman, a teacher from Punta Gorda, Fla., says his experience was like "being a child in a candy store."

But the spirit of the institute promotes more than just the scholarly dissemination of information. Ms. Smith points out that the program "is also a good thing for the scholars—to talk with secondary teachers and librarians about *their* scholarship and how to make it accessible to the general public. So it's an intermarriage" of all the participants.

Jose Garcia traveled all the way from Rancho de Taos, N.M. He believes there is a general misconception among Americans that when the Europeans arrived, "what they found was a bunch of uncivilized people. They were more civilized in a lot of ways than the Europeans were."

Ms. Norton echoes those views. Her project will be a "jackdaw," or a reproduction of a collection of primary sources. What she plans to do is to "open up the students' eyes to the [historical] biases in their texts." Over the course of 500 years, the misconceptions "have become legends, and we've lost the facts."

Along similar lines, James Miller of Kalispell, Mont., says what he has learned will "vastly change" the way he teaches history. The institute "has given me a different mind-set."

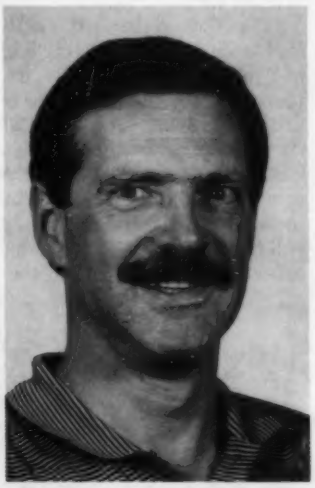
Mr. Artman said his "whole impression of the economic system" of the time has been altered.

The bottom line for Ms. Smith is that the program teaches "what happens when different cultures come together. Having grown up as a minority in South America, I wanted to show what happens when we meet different cultures, not only just 500 years ago but this week too."

Mr. Miller comments that "we are at a pivotal point. If we don't turn around and embrace each other's cultures, we're going to be in big trouble." —Guy Lamolinara

Over the course of 500 years, the misconceptions "have become legends, and we've lost the facts."
—Sally Norton

"If we don't turn around and embrace each other's cultures, we're going to be in big trouble."
—James Miller



The European Division:
Changes Follow Current Events

by David H. Kraus

When Alexander Solzhenitsyn visited the European Division several years ago and browsed through the uncataloged Russian materials now on Deck 13, he said about one after the other, "I knew these books existed, but they wouldn't let me see them in the Soviet Union."

When Valentine Kayayev, the grand old man of Soviet literature, had recorded for the Library's Archive of World Literature on Tape, he was asked if he had taken rhetoric at the university because he read so beautifully. He said, "No, it's just an author reading himself."

Senior reference librarian Grant Harris assists French research student Marie-Claude Toulza with a current issue of the Soviet periodical Ekonomika i Zhizn (Economics and Life). *Photos by Reid Baker*

The greatest changes that have taken place in the European Division in recent years are connected with the startling changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and the impending changes in Western Europe, such as European unification in 1992 and German unification, and the surge of visitors and reference requests associated with them.

Mission

The European Division has three main responsibilities: to recommend materials for the collections, provide reference services and prepare bibliographies and other publications pertaining to the social sciences and humanities for Europe (excepting Iberia and the British Isles). In addition it processes and provides reader services for most of the Slavic- and Baltic-language newspapers and periodicals received by the Library, and prepares displays or cooperates in the preparation of exhibits.

Staff and Facilities

At full strength, the division has a staff of 20, including area specialists, librarians, bibliographers and processing assistants, as well as administrators and office support. The area specialist is responsible for all three main assignments of the division—recommending, reference and bibliography/publication. The specialist must have an advanced academic degree in his or her area of responsibility, native or near-native fluency in the language, and expert knowledge of the history, culture and publishing situation of the area. The division chief and assistant chief are also area specialists.

Facilities include a reading room, containing a reference collection of 10,000 volumes and other reference materials, staffed by multilingual librarians. The reading room staff also services current Slavic and Baltic newspapers and periodicals received by the Library as well as cataloging arrearages in the divisions's custody.

Activities include compilation of the annual American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies, and preparation of various specialized publications, exhibits and displays. Several activities will be treated in separate vignettes.

History

The European Division has a dual ancestry, East European and West European. The East European tradition began in 1907, when Librarian Herbert Putnam created a Slavic Section to cope with the 80,000-volume collection acquired from the Russian bibliophile Gennadii Yudin.

The West European tradition began with the strong French element of the Jefferson collection, but had its area studies manifestation in the European Affairs Division created by Librarian Luther Evans in 1948, and stressing Western Europe.

Both the Eastern and Western units experienced interruptions. The European Affairs Division was discontinued in 1952. The Slavic Sec-

(Cont. on p. 286)

European Division *(Cont. from p. 285)*

tion, which evolved into a Slavic Division in 1919, was abolished in 1944 in the reorganization under Librarian Archibald MacLeish, to be reestablished in 1951 under Librarian Luther Evans. It became the Slavic and Central European Division in 1956, which it remained until Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin's reorganization of 1978, when it became the European Division, with the addition of responsibilities for Western Europe (Scandinavia, the Benelux countries, France and Italy). This realized Librarian Evans's concept of a division that would provide reference, bibliographical, research and liaison responsibilities for Europe.

Library technician Steve Adams (right) and chief David Kraus discuss shelving of arrearage materials on Deck 13 of the Jefferson Building.

American Bibliography Project

The *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* is an annual covering U.S. and Canadian publications in the social sciences and humanities as they pertain to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The volumes have been produced jointly by the Library and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) since 1972, being compiled in the European Division and published and distributed by the AAASS.

An automated compilation began with the 1985 volume. Through the 1987 volume, about 5,500 main entries covered publications in the field with the scope of the bibliography—books, articles, portions of books and dissertations, in addition to book reviews.

Beginning in 1988, developments in the Soviet Union had increased publication significantly, with approximately 7,200 main entries in the volume for that year. Developments in Eastern Europe have brought a new wave of publications. We expect future volumes to increase by another thousand main entries. At present the bibliography is staffed with an editor and editorial assistant. Means of expanding the staff to meet the new circumstances are being explored.

European Reading Room

Resources in the Reading Room comprise approximately 10,000 volumes of reference works pertaining to Europe—encyclopedias, dictionaries, statistical handbooks, histories, biographical works, telephone directories, union catalogs, newsletters and the most popular newspapers and periodicals. Available from the division's nearby current serials deck are approximately 3,000 current, unbound newspaper and periodical titles in the Slavic or Baltic languages. These are delivered to readers by a processing staff of three, which also prepares the materials for addition to the collections.

Service is provided on the 35,000-item Slavic cataloging arrearage. These publications date from about 1880 to 1940, are predominantly Russian, and are about evenly divided between monographs and serials.

Special sampling projects have shown that only about half of the titles are recorded in LC catalogs. The samplings have also revealed rarities, such as an 1885 censored item, a copy of which was requested by the Lenin Library in Moscow, because no copy existed in the Soviet Union. The arrearage clearance plan holds hope for bringing all this material under bibliographic control.

The Reading Room staff provides multilingual service to about 45,000 readers a year, who represent the academic, governmental, diplomatic and media communities, as well as the general public. Questions tend to reflect current events and political or economic developments in Europe.

The establishment of separate East and West European reading rooms is scheduled for the division's move to new quarters, probably in 1992.

Deck 13, Thomas Jefferson Building

Deck 13, TJB, houses division custodial materials, about 3,000 titles of current, unbound newspapers and periodicals from Eastern Europe and

(Cont. on p. 288)

Area Specialists Key to European Division

The accelerating pace of the social, political and economic changes in the West European and Slavic worlds in the last two or three years offers a considerable challenge to the five area studies specialists in the European Division. Based on interviews with three of the current specialists, however, it is a challenge they are well prepared to meet.

The area specialists in the division in addition to the chief, David Kraus, are: George Kovtun (Czechoslovakia and East Europe), Carol Armbruster (French/Italian), Margrit Krewson (German/Dutch), Harold Leich (Russia and the Soviet Union) and Bohdan Yasinsky (Ukrainian). Three positions are currently unfilled: Finno/Ugrian, Polish and East European, and Scandinavian.

One of the principal duties of the area specialists is to enhance the Library's collections through the acquisition of materials in the social sciences and the humanities in their area specialties. They all serve as recommending officers for the Library and regularly review publishers' catalogs, national bibliographies and other acquisitions lists to determine what should be added to the Library's collections.

"It is the responsibility of the area specialist to stay current with publishing trends in [one's] geographic and linguistic areas," comments Dr. Carol Armbruster, French/Italian area specialist. "It's very important to stay on top of what's going on in Europe—and to bring products back home to this country so that people here can have an understanding of what's happening there."

Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch specialist, emphasizes the importance of having up-to-date publications in the Library's collections: "I especially try to expand the exchange of government publications, stressing to those countries that it is in their own best national interest to do so."

For Bohdan Yasinsky, the changes that have occurred in the Ukrainian republic of the Soviet Union in the last year or two are remarkable.

"To see the blue and yellow Ukrainian flag waving everywhere from buildings when just two or three years ago it was illegal even to own one; it was unbelievable," said Mr. Yasinsky after a recent acquisitions trip to the Ukraine—his first visit in 45 years.

He said people were "very, very surprised that someone came from the Library who could speak Ukrainian. They were very pleased; it gave them a different image of the Library of Congress."

One of the principal challenges in Mr. Yasinsky's job is to fill gaps in the Library's collections of Ukrainian materials. He is working with independent publishers and organizations like the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev to obtain both official and independent or "unofficial" publications. He has prepared an index to one of the most important Ukrainian periodicals for the years 1898 to 1932 that will soon be published simultaneously here and in the Soviet Union. And he recently prepared a small exhibit on the Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko, that was on display in the European Reading Room as well as on Capitol Hill.

The area specialists also work to provide better access to the area materials in the Library's collections. Says Mrs. Krewson, "I am trying to make the Dutch and German collections of the Library of Congress better known to our patrons, expanding the user group."

During the 10 years that she has been the German-Dutch specialist, Mrs. Krewson has prepared a number of publications about the Dutch and German collections in the Library. Three examples of current cooperative projects that Mrs. Krewson has been instrumental in arranging are: from Austria, loans of various treasures from research institutions and museums in Austria for the Library's Columbus quincentenary program; from Germany, a $100,000 gift to the Library to help support an exhibition and catalog of the Johann Georg Kohl collection, which will be produced by the Library's Geography and Map Division in collaboration with the University of Bremen Library; and from Switzerland, assistance to produce an exhibit with the Library's Manuscript Division, "The Sister Republics," to commemorate 700 years of Swiss independence.

A recent project for Dr. Armbruster was the organization of a major international symposium with the Center for the Book called Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America. She has just completed editing a forthcoming publication based on the 1989 symposium

"The people are the fun part of the job," notes Dr. Armbruster. She participates in a number of conferences to keep in touch with developments in her geographic and linguistic specialties and, she confesses, "I depend on a good network of academics, diplomats and publishers for needed depth in areas that I don't monitor."

Because of large émigré populations in the countries Dr. Armbruster works with, she finds that she also needs to work closely with the area specialists in the Library's African, Middle East and Asian Divisions.

Mrs. Krewson, too, says that "I could never do this job without the assistance of almost every division in the Library." —Helen Dalrymple

Hugo Claus Reads for Archive of World Literature

Renaissance man Hugo Claus, 61, a poet, novelist, film director and screenwriter, visited the Library of Congress June 4 to record for the Archive of World Literature on Tape.

The Flemish writer read excerpts from his 1983 novel *Het verdriet van België*, which has now been published in an English translation as *The Sorrow of Belgium*. "Mr. Claus's wonderful novel is," as Suzanne Ruta of *The New York Times* put it, "a chronicle of war [World War II] in a corner of one small country [Belgium] and a painstaking portrait of the artist as an obnoxious young man."

Mr. Claus, Flanders's most prolific and widely read author, is the recipient of the National Prize for epic prose, poetry and theater. He is also an accomplished artist and has exhibited his paintings in Paris. In recent years he has achieved much success with his movie scripts, many of which are based on his plays and novels.

During Mr. Claus's visit to Washington, his film "The Sacrament" premiered at the Kennedy Center.

—Margrit B. Krewson

European Division *(Cont. from p. 286)*

the Soviet Union or émigré publications in the newspapers and periodicals from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union or émigré publications in the Slavic and Baltic languages. This is temporary custodial material; in other words the content is continually changing as the year is completed and the title is sent for filming or binding.

The deck also contains bound volumes of *Pravda* and *Izvestiia* from 1918 on, and various older arrearages: 6,200 Russian pamphlets, about 15,000 monographs and the same number of serial issues, dating from about 1880 to 1940, with excursions forward and backward.

Among its treasures is a speech by Peter the Great's minister of education on the ninth anniversary of the leader's 1709 victory over the Swedes at Poltava. It is one of five known copies. We know only generally the content of most of this material. It awaits bibliographic control.

Archive of World Literature on Tape

The division maintains contact with the diplomatic corps and the various agencies that promote visits of European authors to the United States. Prominent authors are invited to record for the Library's Archive of World Literature on Tape, a noncommercial record of authors reading from their works in their native language.

David Kraus is chief of the Library's European Division

Professor William Husband of Oregon State College gets assistance from Kenneth Nyirady.

LC Air Quality Report: So Far, So Good

For several years, employees in the Library's 10-year-old James Madison Building have complained that some of their health problems are related to a poor environment. In other words, they contend they are working in a "sick building." A preliminary report on the building's air quality sounded no alarms, although cumulative effects of exposure have not yet been determined.

Several federal agencies and private organizations have undertaken a comprehensive survey of the building's internal environment. Its importance to the nation is due to the fact that "while certain features of the study are specific to the particular buildings involved, the survey was designed to be applicable to any building suspected of environmental problems." The nine-level Madison, with more than 1.5 million square feet of usable interior space, is the third-largest office building in Washington and the largest library building in the world; about 3,100 people work in the building.

"Perhaps the most important benefit from the study will be its contribution to understanding the so-called sick-building phenomenon and a development of a technology for the study of such buildings," said Stephen E. Bush, chief of Safety Services for the Library. But he cautioned that "we should not be surprised if [the final report] presents new questions for further study as well as providing answers to at least some of the questions with which we started."

Last month the Library released the second of three reports on air quality in the building. The report is careful to note that no conclusions are drawn in Volume 2. That will have to wait for Volume 3, expected to be released in mid-September. Anne Fidler, an epidemiologist at the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), said the final report will look at risk factors other than air quality such as ergonomics and outside stress.

The Madison Building; a preliminary report of the air quality showed no cause for alarm; a study at three EPA buildings had similar findings.

NIOSH set out to investigate the source of employee complaints and to determine what, if any, relationship exists between those complaints and the Madison Building environment. NIOSH asked the Environmental Protection Agency for assistance, and a parallel survey was done at three of the EPA headquarters buildings in the Washington area.

Problems cited by Library employees on the questionnaires were sleepiness (by 25 percent of workers); sore, strained eyes (23 percent); and dry, itchy eyes (21 percent). Percentages relate to the respondents who experienced symptoms "often" or "always" in the past year that they said became better upon leaving work. The John B. Pierce Foundation at Yale University and Westat Inc. cooperated on the questionnaire; results of that survey, released last December, were the subject of Volume 1 of the overall study.

At the time of the investigation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) was looking at the ventilation and air quality in the building. Official standards for indoor air quality in office buildings do not exist; but NIOSH and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, other federal agencies and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) have published recommended limits for occupational exposures.

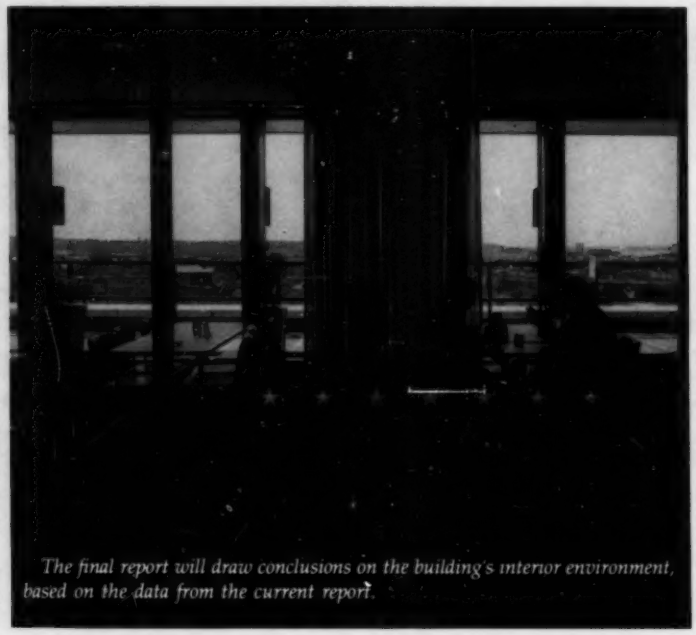
According to the report, "With few exceptions, pollutant concentrations in office buildings [including the Madison] fall well below these published standards. . . . Scientists suspect that these work-related complaints may be attributable . . . to the cumulative effect resulting from exposures to low concentrations of multiple pollutants." David Scott Smith of the EPA's Environmental Health and Safety Division said Volume 3 will include a look at these cumulative effects.

(Cont. on p. 290)

Air Quality *(Cont. from p. 289)*

Measurements of whole-building exchange rates, for example, were better than the recommended levels. NIST made 650 measurements at 56 locations from January to August 1989. Though the mean daytime rate for air changes per hour (ACH) is 0.85, which exceeds the ASHRAE standard of 0.72 ACH, the figure is below the Madison's ventilation system design of 1.05 ACH.

But, the report notes, such results "do not provide any information on the distribution of this air to individual locations within . . . the building. Although the ventilation rate may be adequate on a whole-building scale, if this air is not well distributed, there may be areas within the building with inadequate outdoor air supply." Disparities among "rooms or locations within rooms that are less well ventilated than other portions of the building have been suspected as being responsible for some air quality complaints," the report said.



The final report will draw conclusions on the building's interior environment, based on the data from the current report.

Although the measurement techniques "provide a qualitative indication of ventilation effectiveness," according to the report, "they have not yet been demonstrated to yield reliable measurements of ventilation effectiveness in the field."

In general, all of the measurements taken at the Madison Building, including levels of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, were well below the recommended limits.

The same is true of the results of the EPA survey at three of its buildings, two in Washington and one in Arlington, Va. However, across the board, the percentage of workers who complained at the EPA was lower than the percentage of Madison workers. This may be due to the slightly higher levels of some contaminants found at the Madison.

According to the EPA's Mr. Smith, "We did not find any results of airborne contaminants that we would consider to be noteworthy."

For example, the levels of volatile organic compounds at the EPA "are extremely low, lower than in the vast majority of buildings," Mr. Smith told the *Information Bulletin*. He added, however, that although the findings were well within generally accepted standards, there is no consensus among experts on threshold limits.

On a similar note, Andy Persily, an engineer at the National Bureau of Standards, points out that there are no federal standards for exposure levels, and what governmental agency or private organization standards do exist are for industrial settings. "There's a real need for standards for pollutants, and people are working on them."

As for the ventilation system at the Madison Building, Mr. Persily said it is "pretty good in relation to its design. Compared to what I've seen elsewhere, it's way up there in terms of maintenance and the attention given it."

Mr. Persily also told the *Information Bulletin* that the system "doesn't appear to be contributing to employee sickness, but there's always a possibility."

But is there any validity to the existence of a "sick building syndrome"?

Said Mr. Persily: "I'm not sure what it is." The field of studying workplace air quality is in its "infancy. Our ability is limited to determine what is causing the complaints."

Mr. Smith said he does know of several other buildings studied that he would characterize as "sick." He cited as an example the Columbia Plaza in Washington, occupied by the State Department, as "absolutely" sick when tested.

But whether or not the terminology is appropriate for a specific worksite, the source of complaints is rarely obvious, Mr. Persily said. "Unless you see something like an open garbage dump, in most cases it is hard to separate what's causing problems."

Ms. Fidler said, "I hesitate to use [sick building syndrome]. It is ambiguous. But certainly there are buildings in which there is a high number of people with similar complaints."

"Sick building," Mr. Persily said, is used "when they haven't found out what is wrong, but when they do, does it mean the building isn't sick anymore?" —Guy Lamolinara

LC Names Director for Global Library Project

Jeanne Apostol, former producer of network, public broadcasting and British television programming, has been named director of the Global Library Project, a weekly cable television series produced jointly by the Library of Congress and Mind Extension University. Ms. Apostol joined the Library July 16.

Mind Extension University is an educational network subsidiary of Jones International Ltd. The project is made possible by a $1 million grant from Jones.

What interested Ms. Apostol in the LC project was the chance to work in educational television, which she sees as "the way of the '90s."

She was also excited about the prospects of working in cable, as opposed to network, television. "I'm a person who came out of big network television, big-money projects, and I think one of the reasons the networks aren't doing so well these days is that they've spent so much money and poured so many people and resources into big projects that they're hurting," she says.

But according to Ms. Apostol, cable is a more efficient medium, because it operates with fewer people. "It makes you more creative. The smaller your budget, the more creative you have to be, so it's quite a challenge."

Ms. Apostol's major challenge will be to produce programming relating to the theme for this season, the treasures of the Library of Congress. The first show in the series, on Sept. 5, will focus on the Library's Old Believers exhibit, which Raisa Gorbachev opened May 31. (The shows can be seen on Jones's Mind Extension University channel every Wednesday at 4 p.m. EST.)

It is this "all-encompassing" theme "that allows us to really get into the collections and resources of the Library—both those on the shelf and at the desk," she says. "My feeling, having worked with just a few of the people at the Library, is that some of the treasures are actually human beings. You have some people here who have spent their whole lives involved in one subject area."

Jeanne Apostol's assignment is to find the Library's "buried treasure" for this season's Global Library Project series. Photo by Alex Pohl

The format of the programs, which will air on Jones's approximately 100 outlets, will range from documentaries to ones structured like a talk show.

Though Ms. Apostol has no shortage of ideas for the shows, she is counting on LC staff to offer their own ideas. "It's my job to find out where all these treasures are buried. I'm hoping that employees at the Library will help me in that treasure hunt."

On tap for next season will be shows based on the Library's support of Congress. "We want to show how libraries are vitally important to the functioning of democracy." And because the project is "global," the libraries of emerging democracies will also be profiled.

Ms. Apostol brings a wide range of experience to her new position. She has been the producer of such shows as "Face the Nation" and "Tomorrow" with Tom Snyder. Fluent in Spanish, she has covered events in Central America and produced a string of free-lance programs, such as a show about space with Gene Rodenberry, the creator of "Star Trek." "I cowrote, directed and produced the show, and I nearly died," she jokes.

But this veteran of broadcasting didn't plan to be in the field. She got into it by accident. "It's so serendipitous," she says. "I got off an elevator on the wrong floor, and it was Mutual Radio Network. And I said, 'Well, I'll just apply here.'" She got the job and "fell in love" with the business.

Her goal for the series is to broaden the Library's constituency and to stimulate the use of all libraries. "There is much that the Library has to offer, and not just to scholars."

She says that she wants "to not only emphasize what is here but what is out there in the rest of the world." —Guy Lamolinara

New Zealand Writer Reads for LC Archive

Margaret Mahy, twice winner of the Carnegie Medal, England's most important prize for writers of children's books, read May 11 from her works for the Library's Archive of World Literature.

Ms. Mahy read from "The Librarian and the Robbers," a story in *The Great Piratical Rumbustification of the Librarian and the Robbers* (J.M. Deut, 1978), "Bubble Trouble," (unpublished) and "Threats of Invasion," a chapter in *Catalogue of the Universe* (Atheneum, 1986).

Ms. Mahy, the May Hill Arbuthnot Lecturer (an honor administered by the Association for Library Services to Children), was given an introduction to the Children's Literature Center and a tour of the Thomas Jefferson Building. She was honored at a small luncheon and afterward met with the Books for Children Advisory Committee.

—Margaret N. Coughlan

Children's writer Margaret Mahy autographs her book for Sybille Jagusch.

"As soon as the robber's ransom note was received by the City Council there was a lot of discussion. Everyone was anxious that things should be done in the right way.

'What is it when our librarian is kidnapped?' asked a councillor. 'Is it staff expenditure or does it come out of cultural fund?'

'The Cultural Committee meets in a fortnight,' said the Mayor. 'I propose we let them make a decision on this.'"

—excerpt from "The Librarian and the Robbers"

Children's Literature Chief Awarded Doctorate

Sybille A. Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center at the Library, recently received her doctorate from the University of Maryland School of Library and Information Services.

Her dissertation, "First Among Equals: Caroline M. Hewins and Anne Carroll Moore," is a study of children's library service in the United States and of the two remarkable women who developed and directed its mission.

The Children's Literature Center was established in 1963 to encourage and stimulate creativity in children's books.

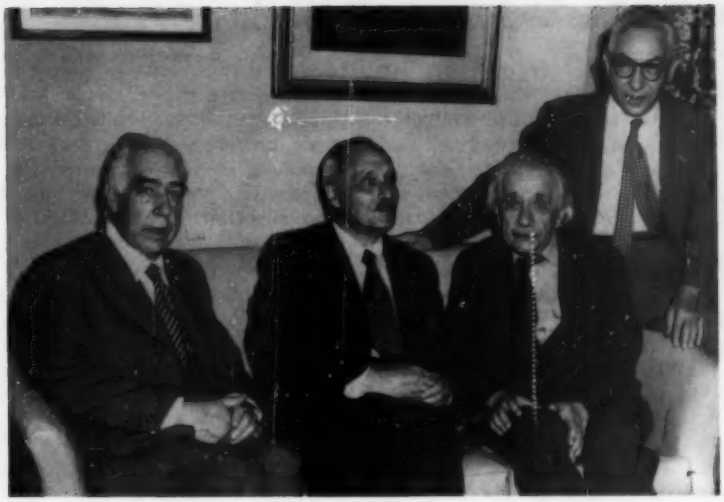
Literary Book of Days Recently Published

The Library of Congress, in cooperation with Universe Books, has just published *A Literary Book of Days*, an eclectic gathering of pictures and words drawn from the Library's collections to celebrate the written word and those Americans who have devoted themselves to the literary life.

Subtitled "American Voices," the book is filled with quotes and anecdotes, drawings, caricatures and photographs of American literary figures both renowned and obscure. The user will encounter caricatures of literary lights of the 1920s; myriad photographs (including a number of lesser-known images of African American writers) and prints (such as Antonio Frasconi's compelling Poe); and a host of lively, unusual book and magazine illustrations, such as a 1926 Yugoslav artist's conception of Tom Sawyer escaping Aunt Polly.

The reader can also dip in anywhere for words that concern matters mostly literary but include Henry David Thoreau's suggested allocation of the workweek (one day for labor, six for enjoying beauty), Alexander Woollcott's character assessment of Dorothy Parker ("so odd a blend of Little Nell and Lady Macbeth") and William Saroyan's own opinion of himself (quite high).

A Literary Book of Days is available in the Library's Sales Shop for $14.95. It can also be purchased by mail from Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Add $3.50 for postage on mail orders.



I.I. Rabi sits on a sofa arm with his fellow scientists (from left) Niels Bohr, James Franck and Albert Einstein.

1988 Report Published on Manuscript Acquisitions

From the papers of scientist I.I. Rabi to the records of the Society of Women Geographers, the 1988 issue of *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division*, reflects the breadth and diversity of the collections of LC's Manuscript Division.

Recently published by the Library, the report details the acquisitions of the division in 1988: 28 new collections totaling more than 356,000 items and the addition of another 442,000 items to collections already in its custody. The new acquisitions, like earlier ones, touch on all aspects of American history and culture.

Among the collections described in the 72-page, illustrated report are the papers of historians Edmund Cody Burnett, David Beers Quinn and Lorenzo Johnston Greene; educators Robert Russa Moton and Frederick Douglass Patterson; U.S. senator and Republican party leader Matthew Quay; portrait painter G.P.A. Healy; architect Howard Dearstyne; physicist I.I. Rabi; appeals court judge Carl McGowan; Czechoslovak diplomat Jan Papanek; and American intelligence agents Archibald Roosevelt Jr. and David Atlee Phillips.

The papers of Burnett (1864–1949), Quinn (b. 1909) and Greene (1899–1988) richly illuminate the development of the historian's profession in the United States and Great Britain.

They contain important source material for scholars researching early American society, North American exploration and the history of blacks, respectively.

The papers of Robert Russa Moton and Frederick Douglass Patterson, the second and third presidents of Tuskegee Institute, were a welcome addition to the Manuscript Division, which for more than 40 years has housed the papers of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's founder. The new acquisitions document the institute's growth and development after Washington's death in 1915, and they contain interesting information about Tuskegee's role in establishing a hospital for black World War I veterans and a flight school for black pilots during World War II.

Nineteenth-century politics and culture are the predominant themes of the papers of Quay (1833–1904) and Healy (1813–1894). Quay was a Civil War veteran, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, newspaper publisher, secretary of the commonwealth, delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880, U.S. senator and chairman of the Republican National Committee.

George Peter Alexander Healy painted an average of one portrait a week from 1856 to 1867. His subjects included presidents, members of Congress, foreign dignitaries, military figures, industrialists, writers, and men and women of fashion and high position.

Another significant new acquisition in the field of art was the Dearstyne collection. The only American to graduate from the Bauhaus in Germany, Dearstyne (1903–1979) was a student of the eminent architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, whose papers the Library acquired in 1971 and 1973. Although all aspects and periods of Dearstyne's career are represented in his papers, the bulk of the collection documents the history and activities of the Bauhaus and its students and teachers.

The papers of I.I. Rabi, Nobel Prize-winning physicist, who was associate director of the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are an important addition to the scientific collections of the Manuscript Division.

Sources for the study of the American judiciary have long been a strength of the division, and in 1988 the papers of Carl McGowan (1911–87) joined the holdings.

McGowan was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to the influential U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1963. McGowan was a moderating influence on this court, and his papers consist primarily of notes, briefs and

(Cont. on p. 294)

LC Cataloger Sets the Record Straight

Most people are quite familiar with Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*. But most of these same people are under the mistaken impression that his report, begun in 1835, was the first by a European traveler on the American experiment in democracy.

Enikö Molnár Basa, a cataloger in the Serial Record Division, set the record straight March 27 at the annual conference of the American Comparative Literature Association at Pennsylvania State University.

Ms. Basa, who presented the paper "A Hungarian Observer of the United States in the Early 1800s," told the audience that the distinction normally attributed to Tocqueville really belongs to Hungarian author Sándor Boloni Farkas, whose work preceded his more famous colleague's by a year.

Utazás Észak Amerikában (Journey in North America), published in Kolozsvár, Transylvania (now Cluj, Romania), in 1834, was the work of a Transylvanian who sought to present the American system as a model for Hungary and Transylvania, then ruled as separate parts of the Habsburg Empire but engaged in a unified effort to effect reforms in the "two homelands."

On his journey he became acquainted with a wide spectrum of U.S. society, from President Andrew Jackson to the president of Harvard University, from religious communes in Ohio to a black congregation in Baltimore. The effect of his work was electrifying to the political reformers of both his native Transylvania and of Hungary. The Habsburg government moved to suppress the work by placing it on the Index of Forbidden Books, but not before it had gone through two printings within a year and gained recognition for its author.

Though the principles of American democracy and the writings of Jefferson and others had been known in Hungary, and Farkas himself had read clandestine copies at the Unitarian College in Kolozsvár, this publication was designed to prove that the theories of equality and democracy could survive a practical application.

Farkas included almost the full text of the Declaration of Independence and quoted extensively from the Constitution and other documents. Had the work been published first in German in Leipzig, as he had hoped, its impact in Europe would have been greater. But it was fear of censorship that forced him to opt for Kolozsvár.

Two English translations of the work were made recently, and a scholarly edition with excellent introductory material was published in Hungary in 1984. It is interesting to note, however, that the work was banned in Romania under the brutal regime of Nicolae Ceausescu and unavailable even to the students at the Bolyai University in Cluj.

□ Dr. Basa also attended the conference of the American Hungarian Educators' Association, April 26–28, at Montclair State College in New Jersey. The 15th annual conference discussed the theme "Hungary in an Age of Crisis" and drew participants from Canada, the United States and Hungary.

Dr. Basa was reelected president of the association.

She also participated in an invitational symposium, "National Identity and Culture: Hungarians in North America," sponsored by the Ránki Hungarian Chair at Indiana University, April 1–3. Scholars from Hungary, Canada and the United States in disciplines ranging from anthropology and folklore to language and literature to cultural history, ethnic studies and fine arts presented papers that sparked much discussion over the course of the conference. Dr. Edward Teller spoke entertainingly of the role of Hungarian scientists in World War II.

1988 Manuscripts *(Cont. from p. 293)* drafts of opinions, including information on the court's decision ordering President Nixon to turn over the disputed Watergate tapes.

International affairs and American intelligence operations are subjects represented in the papers of diplomat Jan Papanek and intelligence agents Archibald Roosevelt Jr. and David Atlee Phillips. Mr. Papanek (b. 1896) was the representative to the United States of the exiled Czechoslovak government during World War II. His recently acquired papers span the years 1918 to the 1960s, but chiefly concern his work for Edvard Benes, the former president of Czechoslovakia who established the exiled Czechoslovak government in London.

The papers of Archibald Roosevelt Jr., (b. 1918) and David Atlee Phillips (1923–1988) chart the activities of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency at the beginning of the Cold War.

A complete listing of the manuscript collections received in 1988 appears in tabular form at the end of *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1988*. A bibliography of all division publications, including finding aids, registers, guides and brochures, follows the acquisitions table in the booklet.

Paperback copies of the report are available free upon request from the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, DC 20540.

—Helen Dalrymple

LC Appropriation *(Cont. from p. 282)*
Information Technologies Services, an increase of $1,599,000 was recommended. This would finance six vacant positions to support arrearages, new automation equipment for the arrearage project and the maintenance of the telecommunications switch.

In the Office of the Librarian, one position in the Legislative Liaison Office was funded from vacant positions.

Under salaries and expenses for the Copyright Office, a total of $23,118,000 was recommended, an increase of $3,075,000. Of this total, $12,860,000 will be recovered in offsetting collections. Funding for 30 vacant positions in the Copyright Office and for three new positions in the Licensing Division was recommended.

For the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, an appropriation of $42,136,000 was recommended. This is an increase of $5,024,000 over the fiscal 1990 appropriation.

The committee allowed $57,543,000 for the Congressional Research Service. This is an increase of $11,723,000—but $5 million of this amount is earmarked for the abovementioned "Center for Interbranch Relations and the Constitutional Process," leaving a net increase of $6,723,000 for CRS. Funding for 37 positions from vacancies was recommended.

For LC furniture and furnishings an appropriation of $5,805,000 was recommended. It would provide $1,422,000 for furniture for newly renovated spaces in the Jefferson and Adams buildings.

Under appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol, the Committee recommended $5 million for acquisition and renovation of the property at Sixth and East Capitol Streets S.E., formerly St. Cecilia's High School. This building would provide the Library of Congress with space for child-care and staff training, and accommodations for some 18 to 20 scholars.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The LC *Information Bulletin* will not be published Aug. 27. It will resume publication Sept. 10

LC Name Authority File Available on CD-ROM

CDMARC Names, the Library of Congress name authority file on CD-ROM, delayed earlier because of developmental problems, is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS).

CDMARC Names contains 2.3 million personal, corporate, series and title authority records on three discs. The collection is fully cumulated and reissued to subscribers every quarter by CDS.

Access to the records on *CDMARC Names* allows the subscriber to complete copy cataloging or original cataloging quickly and accurately.

Five indexes—name, title, keyword, LC class number and LC authority control number—offer varied access points. Every word in headings and references can be searched. There are no stopwords or search limitations. Searches can also be narrowed by type of heading.

In addition, three display options are available: thesaurus image (heading and any variants), brief card image and the USMARC tagged-record format.

This new product uses the same user interface as *CDMARC Subjects*, the LC subject authority file.

A subscription to *CDMARC Subjects* is $300 (U.S) and $370 (international). A subscription to *CDMARC Names* is $400 (U.S.) and $475 (international.).

Both products are available from the Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541; telephone (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

ARL Signs Contract With OCLC for Project

The Association of Research Libraries, in partnership with the Library of Congress, has selected OCLC (Online Computer Library Center Inc.) as the contractor for the continuation of the *National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM)* Retrospective Conversion Project.

Published by the Library from 1965 through 1983, *NRMM* is a printed book that includes catalog records for microform masters. The goal of the project is the conversion into machine-readable records of the 400,000 monographic reports in the NRMM master file that remain to be converted.

The NRMM Project is made possible by funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

The Association of Research Libraries is an organization of 119 major research libraries in the United States and Canada.

Avram Receives Award From ALA Committee

Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services, was presented with the 1990 John Humphry/Forest Press Award by the American Library Association International Relations Committee at the Annual Conference of the American Library Association on June 25, 1990, in Chicago.

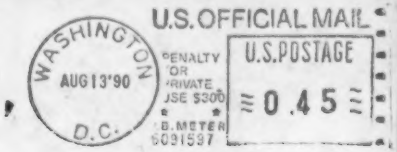
The $1,000 award is given for a significant contribution to international librarianship, including the publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional associations, the introduction of new technologies or outstanding teaching.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE SYSTEMS SERVICES
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

FIRST CLASS



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

0163206 005
Univ Microfilms International
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor MI 48106